

# 223 NOTARIES SELECTED BY THAYER

**Attorney General Finally Completes Task of Cleaning Up Old Commissions and More Than Cuts in Two List That Formerly Contained Nearly 500 Names—All Districts Represented.**

Attorney General W. W. Thayer on Saturday made public for the first time, since an effort was made by his department to revise and correct the list, the names of all the notaries public who are now licensed and authorized to perform notarial work in the Territory.

The old list of notaries contained approximately 500 names and included many who were either dead or had gone away from the Territory, as well as many who, although they had commissions in force, but all other commissions have been revoked and cancelled.

The notaries who are duly commissioned and licensed and who number 223 throughout the Territory, are as follows in the respective judicial circuits of the Islands:

## First District.

First judicial circuit, Oahu, ninety-eight notaries—Henry Cobb Adams, E. P. Akue, Eugene K. Aiu, Noa W. Aloli, James W. Achuck, A. Berg, P. H. Burnett, J. Ashman Beaven, Edward E. Dodge, H. C. Carter, W. H. Crawford, J. M. Camara, Geo. S. Curry, Chang Chau, A. Castro, E. T. Christensen, H. B. Connelley, Charles W. Cookson, Geo. A. Davis, S. De Kretschmer, C. F. Dwyer, Guy L. Duckworth, Bernice K. Dwight, J. Effinger, J. H. Ellis, En Yate Fung, W. J. Forbes, F. Fernandez, N. Fernandez, Farm Corn, Adelaide C. Frazer, M. V. Ferriem, W. B. Foster, John Gould, A. W. Gear, H. Glade, W. A. Greenwell, H. C. Hupai, S. Edward Hannebrand, J. W. Jones, S. E. Kamaio, Joseph Keokun, J. K. Kenny, B. K. Kahuapua, M. L. Kakuana, Julia Kakuana, J. Lightfoot, C. A. Long, J. R. Lightfoot, Florence Lee, R. E. Lyman, Emil von Lil, J. J. Macgarry, J. A. Magoon, J. H. Makkena, J. D. Marques, A. S. Mahutu, Antonio Manuel, F. W. Makiney, B. L. Marx, M. MacLutyn, Mon Pau Ching, H. P. O'Sullivan, J. E. O'Connor, D. L. Peterson, Wm. L. Peterson, E. C. Peters, John L. Pao, E. C. Pratt, R. H. Reidford, R. B. Reiter, T. Edgar Robinson, G. H. Roberts, Carl C. Rhodes, E. Schnack, P. E. E. Strachan, Wm. Savidge, Patrick Silva, Jno. W. Short, Jonathan Shaw, Geo. A. Soyde, Mr. Charles L. Seybolt, O. K. Stillman, E. T. Steere, O. P. Soares, W. L. Stanley, Hilda Smith, E. W. Sutton, W. Tin Yan, Geo. P. Thielas, Samuel Uss, H. Van Geison, J. S. Walker, Alan A. Webster, P. L. Weaver, J. B. Wilson, As K. P. Yap, J. O. Yong.

## Second District.

Second judicial circuit, Maui and Molokai, thirty-four notaries—W. O. Akon, James S. Achong, E. O. Bora, R. B. Bevins, W. F. Crockett, D. H. Cane, Geo. O. Cooper, J. P. Cozzett, W. J. Coello, Will J. Cooper, George M. Dunning, Edward K. Davatchelle, D. Fleming, J. Garcia, Frederick W. Hardy, Edmund H. Hart, H. K. Hitchcock, A. N. Hayelden, Hugh Howell, J. N. K. Keola, Wm. F. Kane, Geo. K. Kuanaka, John Kanama Kapor, Moses Kaubimahu, William Knott, D. C. Lindsay, D. McCorriston, Edgar Morton, Eugene Murphy, P. F. Roserans, Stanley Richardson, V. C. Schoenberg, Enos Vincent, J. Vincent.

## Third District.

Third judicial circuit, West Hawaii, consisting of the districts of North Kona and South Kona, twenty-five notaries—Thomas Aiu, James Aiu, Basil Aikhi, Leith S. Aungel, W. H. G. Armstrong, Robt. Geo. Dods, M. T. Furtado, W. H. Hayelden, G. W. A. Harai, G. P. Kamao, J. S. Kawa, Archib. C. Kawa, Benjamin Kamaoku, S. Lacroz, Wm. M. S. Lindsay, James P. Lino, Emil N. Muller, C. H. McBride, Wm. D. McKillop, Robt. K. Naipo, J. M. Souza, Geo. P. Tulloch, Thomas C. White, A. P. Wiedemann, Rolet V. Wood.

## Fourth District.

Fourth judicial circuit, East Hawaii, consisting of the districts of Puna, North and South Hilo, and Kona, forty-six notaries—John Arruda, E. M. Anderson, M. S. Botelho, W. T. Balding, W. H. Boers, C. H. Brickwood, A. G. Curtis, V. A. Carvalho, A. R. Corbett, Eugene S. Capellas, Augusto Souza Costa, Carl S. Carlsmith, K. Y. Ching, J. D. Easton, Joseph S. Ferry, M. T. Furtado, Robert T. Forest, John R. Fuli, A. A. Hapai, Wm. H. Heen, Jms. Hitchcock, S. H. Hasebe, Harry Irwin, Ames J. Iwabe, Waich Kawanaka, Wm. H. Keolani, A. R. Lindsey, H. J. Lyman, J. W. Leobart, James M. Muir, A. L. Moses, C. H. McBride, Thomas Nallellahu, Tristan E. M. Oso, Samuel K. Pua, E. P. Patten, S. S. Rolph, J. W. Russell, John A. Swain, O. T. Shipman, E. K. Simmings, M. de P. Spinala, Joseph de Silva Vieira, W. S. Wise, Geo. H. Williams, Chas. Westphalen.

## Fifth District.

Fifth judicial circuit, Kauai and Niihau, twenty notaries—K. G. Ahana, T. Brandt, Charles Blake, J. A. Combs,

# CARLSMITH ONLY ONE TO VOTE

(Continued from page two.)

"How did they get in jail?" asked Elliott.

"If you mean to insinuate that it was through Breckons, I will say that the deputy county attorney could have done just as well as did Breckons at a cost of over \$5000," replied Carlsmith.

"The attorney general and his two assistants could have done just as well. No fine detective work and no fine legal services have been performed by Breckons that he will ever care to remember."

"The attorney general said his department had so much work that it could not handle the commission's work," said Elliott.

"Did the commission apply to the county attorney's department?" asked Carlsmith.

"No, we were under suspicion," interrupted Heen.

**Keolaha Defied Them.**

"There was just one matter which came up which required some ability," continued Carlsmith. "That was the impeachment of Keolaha. It was obviously wrong that a supervisor with a score of indictments against him should be allowed to remain on the board, and a number of good citizens signed the impeachment papers. The petition is in the hands of the court clerk, and nothing is being done to it. I understand that it will not hold water, anyway. Keolaha was the only man of the lot who said, 'I defy you to try me,' and he is as free today as any one of you."

"He is under bond," reminded Judge Wise.

"Yes, that may be," admitted Carlsmith, "but I understand that he does not expect to go to jail. Take the matter of Norman Lyman, who denied the commission to put him in jail. The grand jury was advised that it could indict Lyman for a certain crime, and he showed immediately that the indictment was insufficient, and he went free. He now has another indictment against him, but that he is not likely ever to see his case reach the jury is the statement of those who know most about the case."

"For the \$20,000 which is there to show? We went into the expenditure of the \$20,000 blindly, and now we should spend the \$3000 with full knowledge. If Field undertook originally to do the job for \$2500, and he will not promise to finish it for \$3000, after he has already worked on it for many months, then I say that he does not know his business."

"I heard with surprise that the commissioners had drawn a full per diem for each day of a month with thirty-one days. It is a small matter, but before we set ourselves up against the county officers with charges of graft, we should see to it that we are clean ourselves. Don't let it be said that we are as inefficient as they are. There is more than a suspicion of extravagance on the part of the commission, and therefore I shall vote against the motion. I don't object to the audit. The supervisors do not object to the audit, but some of us do object to waste and the useless expenditure of county money."

It seems strange to me that so many people have watched this going on for eight or nine months, and that only now we hear this howl about extravagance," said Judge Wise. "It seems as if there was a lack of nerve which caused people to refrain from speaking out."

Wise added that he thought it extravagant for the commission to pay its stenographer \$250 a month, when the best stenographer in the Islands, a lady whom he named, was getting only \$125. Furthermore, when Miss Dwight quit the commission, it had been able to get along with a lady who was getting only \$75. Breckons was probably worth \$300 a month, provided he gave the commission his full time, but half his time had been devoted to outside matters. Heen and secured the graft case convictions in Kona, and he could probably have done so in Hilo even though it was possible that Breckons' reputation might have frightened some of the defendants into pleading guilty. The \$300 salary paid Field was not too much, if he was competent. Wise objected to Field's self-advertising, but many good people had that fault. Wise would vote for the motion.

**Holmes Favors Motion.**

"I shall vote for the motion," said Holmes. "I have full confidence in the commissioners, and they should be allowed to continue as they have been going on."

Wright moved to amend the motion so as to make it provide that for the \$3000 a complete audit would be guaranteed, a laudable seconded.

"Mr. Carlsmith's statement has been such that I think I am entitled to make a reply," said Doctor Elliott. "It was composed partly of half-truths and partly of untruths, and was extremely misleading. When he says that it has cost \$5000 to try one man, he is asking you to believe some thing which is not true. Mr. Carlsmith says that Field is not competent because of what Mr. Scott said. He willfully and deliberately misled you, as he has in a large number of his other statements, as Mr. Scott meant no reflection on Field."

"I did not," corroborated Scott.

The attorney general said that his department could not undertake the work," continued Elliott. "There were, as you can understand, good reasons for not taking the county attorney's department to do it. I think that Mr. Carlsmith will agree with me that we could not get a competent attorney for less than \$500 a month."

"I do not agree with you," said Carlsmith. "You could easily have done that. Such an attorney would not have given his entire time to the commission, but an attorney of equal standing to that of Breckons would have done the work which Breckons has done."

W. O. Crowell, Sarah B. Deverill, Bernice Hundley, S. K. Kaeo, J. H. K. Kaiwi, J. M. Kaneakua, S. Kanewai, A. G. Kaulokou, James K. Kula, Charles B. Morse, Walter D. McBryde, H. W. Purvis, Philip L. Rice, G. W. Spitz, William Werner, Henry W. Waiau.

# Woman Shoots at Group of Children; Kills a Pet Dog

**MRS. J. F. HYLAND, ON WARPATH, TAKES THREE SHOTS AT YOUNGSTERS ROMPING IN PLAYGROUNDS—OVERPOWERED BY OFFICERS AFTER STRUGGLE AND LANDED IN CITY JAIL.**

(From Monday Advertiser.)

Mrs. J. F. Hyland, according to her neighbors and the police is far from being a sweet tempered woman. Mrs. Hyland, now awaiting trial on a charge of smuggling and concealing contraband opium, is accused of going gunning yesterday, and according to Frank Kane, she drove him from her premises at 1137 Garden Lane at about eleven o'clock yesterday morning and preceding this doleful act, according to the statement of witnesses, by taking three shots at a crowd of youngsters at play in the yards of the St. Louis Alumni Association, fortunately missing the human targets, but killing a small pet dog owned by Mrs. L. Savidge, who lives close by.

This resulted in a hurry call being sent to the police station by Kane, Captain Nielsen and Harbor Officer Carter responded, forced an entrance to Mrs. Hyland's home and after a hard struggle overpowered the woman and took her to the police station. She was placed in a cell and will be held pending further investigation. It required the combined efforts of Nielsen and Carter to overpower the "human tigress," as she was termed.

## Fire at Children.

The alumni grounds are set apart as a breathing place for the children in the neighborhood of Garden Lane. They adjoin the house where Mrs. Hyland has been living. Little Sam White, Mike Stewart and Eugene Davis were innocently at play with a pet dog owned by Mrs. L. Savidge yesterday morning, according to their statement when Mrs. Hyland opened a window overlooking the place and ordered the children away. The children looked at her in a frightened way and ran from the yard. A few minutes later with their dog they ran back to the yard, chasing a ball. Again they were met by Mrs. Hyland. She hurriedly left the window to return a moment later armed with a revolver.

For far less money than Breckons has received."

## Sought Competent Men.

"We were not looking for cheap, but for competent men," continued Elliott. "A stenographer is very difficult to get. It took us some time to get Miss Dwight, and I consider her salary well spent. To the other stenographers, wanted to be paid so much per folio and so forth, and their pay would have come to much more than Miss Dwight received. After she left, there was not much more work to do in that line. The commission made all payments, when any question arose, in accordance with the advice of the attorney general. The per diem was paid the commissioners on his opinion. I have been the chairman of the commission for eight and a half months, and I have worked many days for the commission, for which I have asked no pay, but which, I think, I should receive some credit for."

denied that there has been extravagance, though there may have been waste. Such waste was caused by following blind trails, by following leads which led nowhere, but which looked promising. It was impossible to avoid that. Our foresight is, unfortunately, never as good as our hindsight."

Mr. Carlsmith's assertions are not founded on fact. Some of his charges against Mr. Breckons may be correct. I am not going to defend Breckons. I believe that Mr. Carlsmith has in some cases unintentionally made misstatements. Prices of bonds and securities were at that date lower than at any time since June, and stagnation was the feature of the money market. He stated that there is plenty of money in Hawaii, but that long time loans are not being made."

"Suppose we find more cases of embezzlement where we get the money from?" asked Vicks. "It will be best to have the county make a contract with the auditor for the completion of the audit."

"Out of respect for the commissioners we should refrain from binding them," said Scott. "I am sorry to hear charges of graft made against the commission. It deserves great credit for the work which it has done and for the recovery of the county money. Experts cannot be employed for trifles."

"I have heard no charges of graft made against the commission here," said Carlsmith. "If Doctor Elliott believes that, I hope that he may have his mind disabused. The charge of extravagance has been made by some of whom I am one."

"Several speakers have mentioned reports of graft against the commission," remarked Scott.

There was some more desultory discussion.

## This Is Local Banking Situation—Eastern Markets Are Still Stagnant.

S. M. Damon, speaking of the financial outlook Saturday, quoted Bishop & Company's special New York correspondent's report of December 18, to the effect that there seemed to be no material change in the Eastern situation. Prices of bonds and securities were at that date lower than at any time since June, and stagnation was the feature of the money market. He stated that there is plenty of money in Hawaii, but that long time loans are not being made."

"The local banks were all very busy Saturday with their coupon business and matters of routine in the collection of obligations maturing at the end of the year."

During the fiscal year nearly thirty-two thousand grazing permits were issued in the national forests, and more than twenty million head of domestic animals were given advantage of the privilege. Out of the vast number of permits issued only 144 cases of grazing trespass were observed.

Brooks and Mrs. C. H. Marshall of Brooks, Alberta, are tourists who are stopping at the Young Hotel.

## Is Jeff Invading Sacred Portals?

United States District Attorney

McCarn Visits Schofield—Said to Be Interested in Question of Legality of Dispensing 'Lick-or' at Officers' Clubs.

(From Monday Advertiser.)

Jeff McCarn visited Schofield Barracks yesterday and was the object of much unobtrusive attention from the few thousand men at the big post when it became known that he was the one who had put the "out" in the "knockout" and had likewise supplied the "knock." His visit to the post had a further interest to the soldiers when it became rumored up and down the lines that the federal district attorney had another little joke up his sleeve for the Schofielders.

This time, according to frenzied reports telephoned in to The Advertiser, per long distance wire, the matter of the serving of intoxicants in the various officers' clubs was under fire. There is a federal law against the sale of intoxicants in any form, on a military reservation. So far as the enlisted men are concerned, they have been able to get around this by having their supply sent out per Wells Fargo from Honolulu, or by knowing the ropes and the necessary signal for the blind pigs. The officers present themselves from drying up and blowing away by having their clubs, where soft and hard drinks are served, singly or in combination, just as they are in the various clubs of Honolulu.

McCarn has always been taken for granted that these clubs are within both the spirit and the letter of the law, inasmuch as the drinks served are not sold to the officers and their guests, but are only served. The matter has been questioned by some, however, both on the reservation and off it, and it has been hinted that Mr. McCarn may take a long and legal look into the situation, with a view to finding out if there can be any legal justification into drawing the attention of the department and brigade commanders to the presence of cocktail shakers, ice-shavers, straws and other "various officers' clubroom" paraphernalia.

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McCarn's well-known prohibition views leads weight to the rumors that if he can find a way to make Schofield dry he will do it.

## Repairs Only Can Be Made Under Regular Appropriation, Says City Engineer.

(From Monday Advertiser.)

"There will be no new work on the streets of Honolulu for the remainder of the fiscal year," said the city engineer, L. M. Whitehouse, at the close of an informal caucus, to consider road matters. The meeting lasted two or three hours and the whole question of roads and street improvement was carefully gone over, but with little accomplished in the way of definite conclusions except that quoted above. The meeting was attended by Mayor Fern, Supervisors Pettie, Hardesty and Markham and L. M. Whitehouse, engineer.

## Committee to Report.

The road committee at an early meeting of the supervisors will submit detailed recommendations regarding the upkeep of the roads on Oahu and of the streets of Honolulu.

Mr. Whitehouse further stated that work would soon be taken up under the appropriation of \$5000, to defray the expense of making a complete survey and map of all the streets of the city of Honolulu. The map will show in detail all curb grades, the street grades, with the location of all street car tracks, sewer and gas mains, and manholes. The work will require the services of an expert engineer and draughtsman, at a probable cost of \$10 per day.

## Frontage Tax Data.

While all the above points are being definitely set forth on the new city map, other data of important relation to the frontage tax problem, will be gathered and noted on the map. All property, abutting on unimproved streets, together with the names of owners, will be noted so that when a petition comes in for paving improvements in any district, the persons and property affected can readily be seen by a reference to the map.

At the conference or caucus Saturday, Mr. Whitehouse reported progress in the work of collecting data on the proposed project of opening Bishop street from Beretania to the sea. He is making a map covering all property within a distance of 200 feet on each side of the proposed new extensions. The area of each parcel of ground is shown, with the value of both real estate and improvements. Whatever land is taken for widening or extending Bishop street will be appraised upon a basis pro rata with the general values shown in the plat now being prepared. Mr. Whitehouse is also working on a map for another street extension, which is planned to open School street from Kalihai road to Gulick avenue, a distance of 800 to 1000 feet.

All of this work will be rushed as rapidly as possible.

One who is in Manager McGraw's confidence says: "There is no chance of Fred Snodgrass being released or used in a trade, as John J. Chaney is one of the best gardeners and base ballers in the business."

## CONFERENCE ON BATTELLE PROCESS

(Continued from page two.)

sugar industry and our cane juice clarification are aware that with the cane juice of any 80 per cent purity it is considered quite satisfactory to turn out from the vacuum pans masses of the same purity, thus maintaining through the ordinary processes the original purity. This Gordon process of cold carbonation, preventing inversion and eliminating the albuminous matter, increases the purity and by such increase permits the crystallization of some four or five points additional of the contained sucrose of sugar.

The whole process seems extremely simple and one that can be adopted in any modern sugar house at a cost not exceeding \$12,000 to \$15,000 and be competent to take care of the entire product of such a house without any difficulty. Such sugar houses must be provided with competent filter capacity and this estimate of cost includes the necessary lime kiln, carbonic acid pumps, carbonatation tanks, after process and the necessary granulator.

A notable feature of this work is that the low temperature at which the carbonation process occurs leaves the juice practically free of the discoloration ordinarily caused. Other processes practically invariably result in a considerable inversion, the purity of the clarified juice falling below the purity of the normal juice, whereas, in this Gordon process, because of keeping the juices at practically the point of neutrality, the purity is raised some four or five per cent, and this increase in purity is maintained in the subsequent process with the final result that with this process any given quantity of reasonably good cane will produce as much pure white granulated sugar by this process as it is of 90 cent sugar by the usual processes of sulphitation.

In the handling of any considerable crop this gain in quantity alone, the result of the prevention of inversion, would pay in a single season the cost of the whole outfit and leave the enhanced value of the sugar obtained as a clear profit.

As we understand this matter the Messrs. Gordon are willing to guarantee these results where the other conditions as to the character of the factory, its apparatus and the Gordon supplementary apparatus are properly installed.

"Of course the manufacture of pure white sugar by the Gordon or any other process carries with it as an indispensable adjunct the advantage of the market of these sugars. These must be marketed as pure white sugars, and in competition with refined sugars of the same grade but of probably less intrinsic merit. If these white sugars are forced upon the market in excess of the current demand, then they at once fall in price to the level reached by their competitors. The white sugar is lost to the betterment of the sugar."

Some surprise has been expressed at the difficulty experienced in selling these sugars competitively with refined. Anyone familiar with the distribution of sugar is aware of the fact that every eighth, or even sixteenth of a cent in price has become a matter of great importance to the wholesale grocers of the country, and they are anxious to get the lowest possible price. However, if these buyers are not in the market, and if the seller of such sugars must sell different buyers, those who want them for refinery purposes only will want them only at such prices as are indicated by the same test of such sugars.

"We have been reliably informed that five plantation granulated sugars have for some seasons been readily sold throughout the country at only 10 to 12-1/2 cents per hundred pounds below the prices of the similar grades of refined sugars, taking, in fact, the relative position towards refined sugars, that is held by the best sugars produced in the central and western States. To handle these sugars in a large way would require correspondents throughout the various cities in the Mississippi Valley, all of whom can readily be secured, but there must be necessarily, at this end of the line considerable warehouse facilities for piling up any accumulation of the sugars, holding them until they are needed, or meet with sale at fair prices."

**Market Facilities Important.**

"Brokers all over the country are endeavoring each season to secure Louisiana accounts and our great central factories, turning out 400 to 500 barrels of sugar per day, would necessarily have to organize a selling force that would enable them to reach the consuming markets with the least possible cost and with the greatest degree of efficiency. The matter of the proper disposal of pure white sugars is a very serious one, and the success of the ventures will depend entirely upon what success may be attained in such disposal."

"There was formerly organized on the sugar levee in New Orleans a large number of reputable and responsible dealers who became the balance wheel of the sugar market, buying largely in times of depression and selling out again when the demand from the country became more active. With a changing character of the sugar industry and the reduced amount of sugars of grocery styles offering, that feature of the trade has disappeared to a considerable extent and, chiefly because there was insufficient demand for the sugars, those who have remained in the business, however, are free buyers of these goods when they, in turn, can dispose of them. The whole movement is in degree a return to the methods of former days, but on a larger scale and with smaller margins and hence with the imperative necessity of securing the highest possible prices for the goods from the consumers, and this with the least possible cost and with such promptness as will relieve the market from undue pressure of such sugars."

"When the Arbuckles began business in New York, they made their own market, going to the large retailers and examining their roasted sugar and manufacturing every claim. They quickly built up the largest coffee trade in the world, and have now

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# ASK FOR THE Gaviota Brand



**Fertilizers**

**1914**

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